

OPTIMISM IN STOCK DEVELOPMENTS

Changes Easily Adjusted Under Change of Heart Shown at Washington.

SHOULD RESTORE CONFIDENCE

"Big Business" Making Efforts to Avoid Friction With Department of Justice.

BY BROADWAY WALL.

New York, January 11.—The first ten days of 1914 will be noted for the factors which developed favoring optimism. The New York Stock Exchange directors to distribute part of the vast surplus accumulated by fortunate speculation in securities of other properties was the first notable step towards meeting government wishes. Some delay in the completion of the plan, however, whether or no, the preferred stockholders are to share in the distribution. As the market improves, it is conceded that Union Pacific, as an 8 per cent stock, will become more popular than the 6 per cent stock, and it is not improbable that with the return of better conditions, a further distribution of assets will occur.

An agreement reached between Attorney General McInerney and President-elect Wilson, that the latter will not have without a suit, shows how rapidly differences may be adjusted under the new administration. The administration at Washington, among financiers, the opinion is expressed, that the public realize that earnest efforts are being made by "big business" to avoid friction with the department of Justice.

It is anticipated that an early announcement will be made regarding the suit against the American Gas Company, and that the latter will be forced to an adjustment or segregation of the Keating coal and railroad properties. This is probably the most important speculative factor in Wall Street today, for the leading antic-trust holdings have been largely in value in recent years, without any increase in the capitalization of the company.

Show Constant Strength. Within the current month the market has shown a constant strength. Metropolitan preferred will probably be settled. Local traction shares have shown consistent strength, justified by the steady increase in business. An early abandonment of the Southern Railway voting trust will be expected. Attention to Southern Railway preferred. The common shares were old-time favorites in the London and Amsterdam markets, and large blocks of the preferred stock are still held abroad.

An improvement in foreign money markets was attested by the decrease in the London rate from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent. No disposition has been manifested abroad to re-enter the market for American securities. The market has failed to show faith in the improved tone of stock prices. Bonds are an exception, however, and a demand is shown for notes and high grade railroad mortgages.

Copper markets are still staggering under the heavy pressure of 13,000,000 pounds of refined copper, as reported by the London market. Trade reports in this industry are not encouraging. Financial troubles in South America have curtailed exports, and the local market is at a standstill. This unfavorable showing has little effect on the price of copper shares.

Bond brokers were hard hit when the Supreme Court denied New Haven the right to issue bonds for \$10,000,000. The bonds had been sold for \$10,000,000, but the court decision has caused a loss of \$1,000,000. In one instance a broker had to refund \$1,000,000 in commissions. The decision will affect the price of copper shares.

There is still a stubborn short interest open in the stock market. In steel, Union Pacific, Reading and other railroad stocks. Shortage in New Haven has caused much disappointment when the stock market failed to decline. The stock market is at a standstill. This unfavorable showing has little effect on the price of copper shares.

NEGRO CONFESSES KILLING HIS WIFE

Chokes and Beats Her to Death, Then Throws Body in River.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Charlottesville, Va., January 11.—The body of Maria Woods, colored, was taken from the waters of the Dan River today about 1 o'clock, after she had been missing since last Friday. Her husband, George Woods, who had escaped from the chain gang on that date, was at once suspected of the murder as he had been seen in company with her at the time he had her by the neck and was dragging her into the woods on the north side of the river. The negro was captured late this afternoon by city detectives and was lodged in jail, where he was questioned, and seemed willing to talk, and was being held for the purpose of being taken to the morgue for a post-mortem examination. He said that he had beaten her and choked her to death, and placing the body on his back, he carried it into the water, and threw it into the river. He was hoping that drowning would be the cause assigned for her death when the body was discovered. The man had not come any distance from the scene of the murder, since the day of the crime, and was found in the back yard of a constable's home, within a mile of the city. Woods was a barber serving time for whiskey selling.

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WEAKNESS IN WHEAT AND A SENSE OF PERPLEXITY

Practically Nothing in News or Statistics to Warrant Change—Growth of Bearish Sentiment Caused by Good Weather.

New York, January 11.—Domestic wheat markets were unsettled this morning. Most traders were in a hesitating mood, and fluctuations were described in a narrow put. There was a slightly weaker undertone occasionally, but this was largely in sympathy with the depression in the corn market. The weakness in wheat was caused by the fact that the weather was so good, and the prevalence of snow over a large part of the belt. It is argued that as long as the snow covers the ground, the crop outlook must be considered favorable. If the weather should turn cold, and the snow disappear, some apprehension might be felt. Particularly so, if the weather should turn cold, and the snow disappear, some apprehension might be felt. It is the alternate thawing and freezing that causes much anxiety, particularly when the plant is not well rooted, which is said to be the case now. Consequently, the market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time. The market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

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Advises have been somewhat stronger from Argentina, as the weather was not so bad there. It is believed that the country has not been inclined to sell, excepting at higher figures. Canada has also been inclined to hold, and has been inclined to offer for forward shipments, excepting at a slight advance. The market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

The downward drift was arrested, however, when receipts have fallen off sharply. It is realized that farmers are not so much inclined to sell the surplus, and consequently there may be little left to ship to this country, should the duty be removed. The market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

REPORT ON GINNING IS CAUSE OF ADVANCE

Rise Due Largely to Fact That Figures Are Much Less Bearish Than Generally Expected—Government's Crop Report an Underestimate.

New York, January 10.—The big feature of the market this week was the Census Bureau's ginning report, covering the amount of cotton ginned in this season's crop up to January 1. It had been the talk of the trade for the past few days, and the report was a source of much interest. The report showed that the amount of cotton ginned was 1,236,532 bales, as compared with 1,236,532 bales in the corresponding period of 1913. The report was a source of much interest, and the market rose accordingly. The report was a source of much interest, and the market rose accordingly.

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WILL PAY ATTENTION TO SPOT SITUATION

New Orleans, La., January 11.—The cotton market this week will probably pay a great deal of attention to the spot situation. The market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

Bulls claim that of the receipts now coming in only a very small percentage are of the quality of the spot market. The market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

The great decrease in ginning shown by the last government report gave the bulls an important advance, which will undoubtedly be reflected in the forecasts of the amount of cotton ginned during the present period. The market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

As an opinion now stands, there are few people who look for more than 200,000 bales between January 1 and January 15. Some bulls expect even a smaller amount. The market is in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

Admits Killing Three Negroes. A white man, who was arrested here on suspicion of his being the negro who shot to death three other negroes in Jenkins, Ky., was released, as the

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MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS.

Striking depression in the corn market was the feature of the week. Offerings were decidedly larger and at lower prices. The market was in a state of indecision, and it is not wise to place too much reliance upon crop prospects at this time.

The negro, Lee Driver, admitted his guilt, and claimed that he shot in self-defense. The shooting was done with a shotgun, two men and one woman were killed by Lee Driver.

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Engle is Found Guilty. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Wise, Va., January 11.—The jury in the case of the Commonwealth against Nathan Engle, a white man of forty years, for cutting James Taylor, a young conductor on the Roanoke and Salisbury Railway, Wise County, in July, 1913, returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting, and fixed his punishment at \$150 and thirty days confinement in the county jail. Engle was indicted, and gave trouble on the train.

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WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Monday, January 12, 1914.

Wants to Get Rid of Bermuda.

"I have just moved on a farm that is infested with Bermuda grass, and want to get my garden clear of it at least. How is it to be done? I hope you can give me some help, as they are very interesting to me." In a garden, Bermuda grass is the only thing that I can suggest is to dig it out and haul it off to some waste place or gully and then keep at every shoot that shows and cut it out, and you can soon banish it if the garden is constantly kept clean and a succession of crops maintained all the year round so that the grass is given no chance.

The Humble Berry.

I have stated that this plant had been tried here and found worthless and tender. But it seems that two kinds have been sent out, and one of them is valuable as a food crop. It is a berry, and is very easy to grow from reliable parties who have them growing, and are very enthusiastic over them. If any one wishes to try this blackberry, he should make certain of getting the good one, for it is a poor one with the same name.

Handling a Low Meadow.

"I have some low ground along a creek which overflows in high water. But there is not a strong current over it. It is advisable to break it now or wait till spring. The water is very high now, and the best way to handle it." You do not say what your purpose will be in breaking this land. If it now has a sod on it you had better defer plowing till after the water has subsided. If you plow now, the sod will protect it. Such land is better kept in grass, if it cannot be protected from the floods.

Ginseng.

"You speak of ginseng suckers. Are you not prejudiced in this matter? As a matter of fact, is not ginseng a paying crop? I know it is expensive and demands a good deal of work in preparing it, but with reasonable success will it not pay?" Do you know of any one who has made ginseng culture, for the sale of the dried roots, profitable? So far as I can learn, the only ones who have made it profitable are those who have sold the roots to get other people to buy their roots and seed for planting. The editor of the Rural New Yorker recently investigated the sale of ginseng among the dealers in New York City. One man who had a large quantity of the cultivated roots on hand told him that he would take anything to get rid of the stuff, and the general statement of dealers was that the cultivated roots would not sell. The Chinese are the only ones who buy it, and they will not buy cultivated roots.

Velvet Beans.

"Please tell me about the Velvet bean." Up to now, I have never seen the white variety, and want to know if it is earlier and more valuable than the other kind. I cannot say what the difference may be. I have some seed of the so-called velvet bean, which is light in color, but not white at all. I intend to plant these to ascertain whether they are earlier than the old sort, and whether they will mature further North than the old one. The old variety of the Velvet bean is a variety of the velvet bean, and is a valuable crop for forage and soil improvement, and is a very good crop for the South. The Chinese are the only ones who buy it, and they will not buy cultivated roots.

Lookout Mountain Potato.

"I have seen a good many notices of a potato called the Lookout Mountain potato, and I am interested in it. Is it easier to keep the early crop for fall and winter use than it is to keep the Triumph and the Irish Cobbler? When is the best time to plant it, and when will it mature? I have seen the Lookout Mountain potato, but it has been highly spoken of in Georgia and other States in the South. But it cannot be compared with the Bliss Triumph or the Irish Cobbler, as it is a variety of the velvet bean, and is a valuable crop for forage and soil improvement, and is a very good crop for the South. The Chinese are the only ones who buy it, and they will not buy cultivated roots.

Langdon Earliana Tomato.

"I read your articles in The Times-Dispatch with much interest, and I congratulate you on doing a world of good. I would like to know where to get the Langdon strain of Earliana tomato, as I do not find it in any seed catalogue." I get the seed from the breeders, F. and H. P. Langdon, Constable, N. Y. They are up near the Canada line, and I find that tomato seed from there come much earlier than home-grown seed, and the young men have bred the Earliana to a much smoother shape than the old strain, which was apt to be rough. They are not seedmen, but market gardeners who have bought this tomato for their own use, and have

Farm Demonstration.

"There is one thing I would like to have you discuss. This is the methods of the farm demonstration. As now done, I cannot see that it amounts to much. The demonstrator simply selects the best land, and covers it with manure or commercial fertilizers, and see how much more yielding it is than the land that was not so treated. I think we need an up-to-date practical farmer, who can teach us the best methods for building up the soil, growing clover and saving the use of fertilizers, and how to use these in the most judicious way." You are perfectly right. What is needed is help in businesslike farming, and the showing how to do it. It is not a matter of selecting the best land, and covering it with manure or commercial fertilizers, and see how much more yielding it is than the land that was not so treated. It is a matter of selecting the best land, and covering it with manure or commercial fertilizers, and see how much more yielding it is than the land that was not so treated.

Acquisition of this experience, but it is not ready to advise others until it has attacked the same problems in a practical way. The college graduate who has added a few years of real farming to his training will always make a good demonstrator, if he has the requisite amount of hard, common sense. I have more than once remarked, just as you do, that the taking of a small piece of land and fertilizing it heavily so as to make a larger crop, is not helping the farmer while instruction in farm management and crop rotation, and showing by proper methods the most economical use of the land, and the use of the greatest help. Farmers need to know how to produce results in the most economical way, not how to make a big crop regardless of expense, but how to produce a bushel of wheat or a bale of cotton at the least cost to the grower, and the greatest help to the land. A farmer who has made a success of his own land, and is fully enthused with the ideas of modern progress, will make the best demonstrator, whether he has had a college training or not.

Rye in the Silo.

"I have a large area in rye coming on, and as I have plenty of silage I have thought to try some of this rye silage. What would be the best way to cut it, and will it make silage as well as the very well, and for that purpose. But I do not advise you to use it. Many years ago, when I was managing a large stock farm, I had a considerable area in rye, and was cutting green and feeding to the cows in their stalls along with corn silage and hay, simply to give them some thing new and green. They ate the green rye unhesitatingly, and seemed to answer the purpose. But I had more of it than I could use in the way, and it ran up into head. I then concluded that I would put the rye in a silo, and feed it to the cows in late winter or early spring, as green silage or feeding. I found from that experiment that I did not need rye, and that I could get far better feed from winter oats sown early in September, for the rye, when allowed to ripen, made excellent feed, while the ripe rye did not. There is a crop equal to corn in the silo. I have never known a crop of rye silage, and so I began feeding ensilage to the cows. The corn silage and started on the rye silage, and turned up her nose at it, and would not eat it at all. They had got used to the corn silage, and would not eat the rye silage. I then used to feed the rye silage in the manure, and made a fairly good absorber in the manure, but I have never since made any rye silage. Rye silage is a very good feed, and of value in late winter or early spring, as green silage or feeding. I found from that experiment that I did not need rye, and that I could get far better feed from winter oats sown early in September, for the rye, when allowed to ripen, made excellent feed, while the ripe rye did not. There is a crop equal to corn in the silo. I have never known a crop of rye silage, and so I began feeding ensilage to the cows. 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